Remarks

Examiner asserts that the title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The invention to which the claims are directed is an organic light-emitting diode. Therefore, Applicants believe the present title is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. However, in furtherance of prosecution, Applicants have amended the title.

Examiner states that the disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: page 15 includes a figure, the same cannot be present in the specification, it must be moved to the drawings section and numbered. Applicants have complied with Examiner's request to move the figure to the drawings section.

Claims 1-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Duggall et al., US 2002/0190661, for the reasons of record. In part, the Examiner states:

> 7. Duggal fails to teach the hole-transport layer comprising a cured polysiloxane.
>
> 8. Dugal (fig 22) discloses (page 10 [0134]-[0135]) the use of polysilanes (applicant's polysiloxane) as the hole transport layer, furthermore it discloses different possible variation of the same in a second embodiment. Duggal (fig 22) is evidence that ordinary workers in the art would find a reason, suggestion or motivation to use polysilanes as the hole transport layer. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Duggal by use polysilanes as the hole transport layer in any of the disclose such variation such advantages as providing an OLED exhibit a sharp photoluminescence with a high quantum efficiency in the ultraviolet region (Page 10 [0134]).

The rejection of clams 1-10 is respectfully traversed because Duggal et al. do not teach or suggest Applicant's hole transport layer comprising a *cured polysiloxane*. Specifically, Duggal et al. do not suggest a hole-transport layer comprising a *cured polysiloxane* prepared by applying an organosilicon composition to form a film and exposing the film to moisture, wherein the organosilicon composition comprises (A) at least one silane having the formula R^1SiX_3 and (B) an organic solvent, wherein each R^1 is independently selected from -Y–Cz, $-(CH_2)_m–C_nF_{2n+1}$,

and $-(CH_2)_m-C_6F_5$, wherein Cz is N-carbazolyl, Y is a divalent organic group, m is an integer from 2 to 10, n is an integer from 1 to 3, and X is a hydrolysable group.

Duggal et al. only suggest the use of polysilanes, not polysiloxanes. Moreover, there is no suggestion in the art to replace the polysilane of Duggal et al. with Applicants cured polysiloxane. Silanes, which contain Si-Si bonds, and siloxanes, which contain Si-O-Si bonds, constitute distinct classes of organosilicon compounds, each having unique properties. Therefore, silanes are not synonymous with or suggestive of siloxanes.

You are authorized to charge deposit account 04-1520 for any fees necessary to maintain the pendency of this application. You are authorized to make any additional copies of this sheet needed to accomplish the purposes provided for herein and to charge any fee for such copies to deposit account 04-1520.

Respectfully Submitted,

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